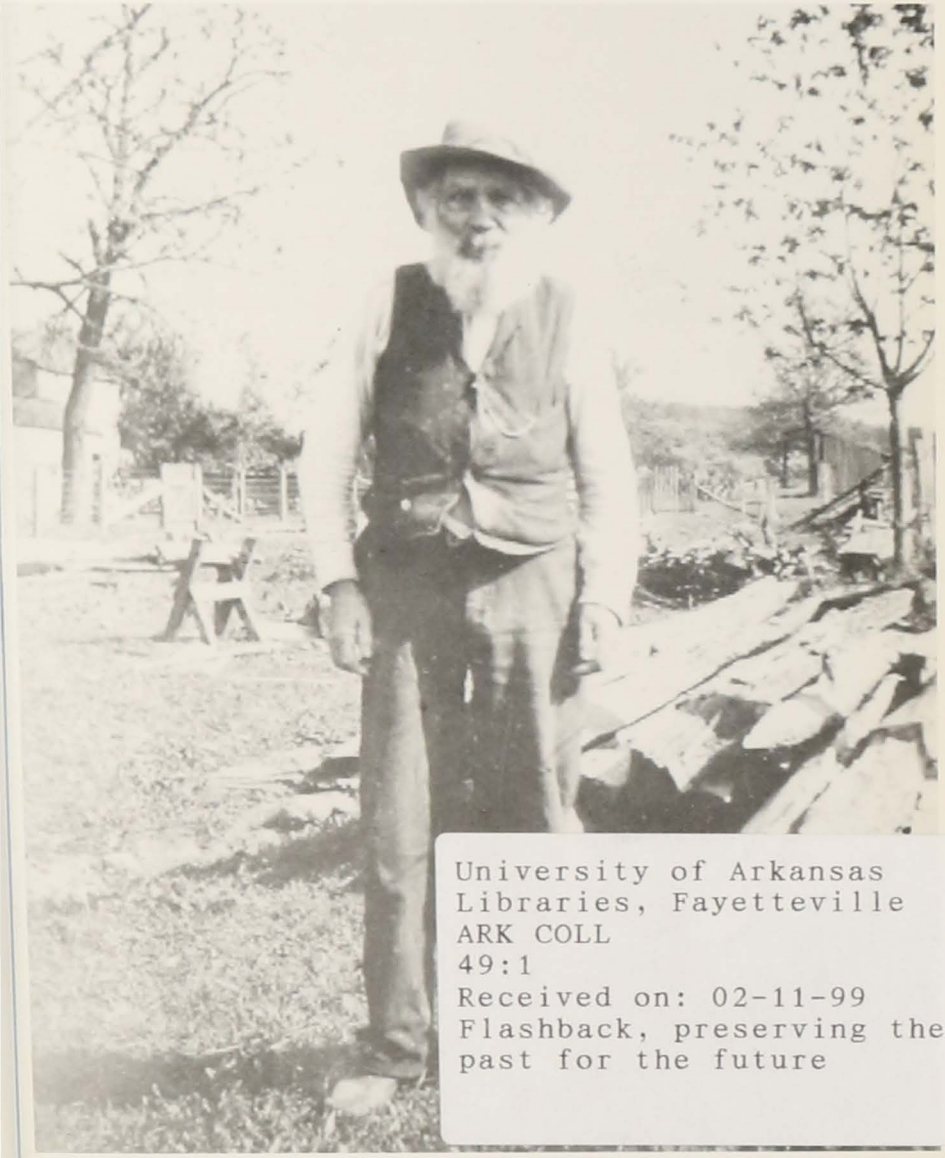
rkco
17
W3
55
9:1

LASHBACK

erving the Past for the Future

Volume 49 **February 1999** **Number 1**



University of Arkansas
Libraries, Fayetteville
ARK COLL
49:1
Received on: 02-11-99
Flashback, preserving the
past for the future

WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Washington County Historical Society

118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701

Flashback is published quarterly in February, May, August and November. Send all material for publication to the editor at 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701. There is no payment for articles published in *Flashback*. The Editor retains the right to edit all submitted articles prior to publication.

Membership is invited of those interested in the preservation of Washington County's history. Dues are $15 annually. Donations, tax deductible according to current law, are gratefully received any time for special projects. Members are mailed *Flashback* every quarter. Past issues cost $5 each, current year's issues, $4 each.

OFFICERS

President	Charles Stewart
Past President	Ann Sugg
Vice President	Martha Brewer
Secretary	Babette Goodman
Treasurer	Dan Grubb
Flashback Editor	Don E. Schaefer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David Ervin, Liz Finnell, Thelma Fuller,
Gretchen Gearhart, Nancy Israel, DeeDee Lamb,
Bob McKinney, Ruth Parker, Michael G. Pritchard,
Jimmy Rapert, Doris Sharp, Lynda Starr, Carl Totemeier,
Deanna Tannehill, Jeannie Whayne, Maynette Williams

Cover photo: Joe Ellis, first postmaster of Johnson and a Union Army veteran of the Civil War. (See article in this issue on pages 2-5.) *Photograph from Washington County Historical Society photo files in Shiloh Museum of the Ozarks, Springdale.*

FLASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

Volume 49 **February 1999** **Number 1**

CONTENTS

Joe Ellis,
Union Army Veteran, First Postmaster of Johnson 2

The Round Mountain Cemetery 6

The Hash Family of Mountain View 18

Thank Heavens for Prairie Thurman! 29

Mark Bean, 1794-1862,
Pioneer Arkansan, Statesman, Entrepreneur 34

Mary D. Parsons, 1998 Citizen of the Year 45

Index 46

FLASHBACK is published and mailed four times a year—the first week in February, May, August, and November. Articles for Flashback should be submitted 60 days before the publishing date of each issue. Acceptable articles will be published in the next available issue, provided there is space.

COPY to be printed in Flashback may be submitted in one of several ways: 1) furnished on computer disc, preferrably in WordPerfect or Microsoft Word for either Macintosh or a PC, 2) by e-mail to the editor at [dschaefe@comp.uark.edu] or [DES32@aol.com], or 3) cleanly typed copy that can be optically scanned. Text copy, photos, and artwork are all assembled on a computer. We welcome letters or e-mail messages that tell us of planned articles or inquire about Society activities.

Joe Ellis

Union Army Veteran, First Postmaster of Johnson

Mr. C. Vale Mayes of Kerrville, Texas, has recently shared with us some additional information about Joe Ellis, the first postmaster of Johnson in Washington County. In his article, "My Grandfather, William E. Mayes," in the Feb. 1963 *Flashback*, Vale Mayes tells about Joe Ellis, but in a recent letter he expanded on his story:

Regarding the Joe Ellis subject, I realize there are not many left who remember the man and my personal remembrance is stranger to me for I believe I was only four years old at the time of his death. I recall him as a kind old man. He must have been attached to me as I know I liked to be with him.

In later years I remember how my grandfather, William E. Mayes, always went to the spare bedroom to take his nap. He was such a fond grandfather who spoiled me. I would climb up beside him and he would tell me stories of the Civil War when he served in the Union Army in the Arkansas Light Battery A. He told how he walked over the Prairie Grove battlefield to see if his brothers were survivors or victims of the battle. One day we talked of Joe Ellis and my grandfather told me this story.

Joe Ellis's real name was James Malcomson. He was born in 1834 at Lanarkshire, near Lanark, Scotland. In the late 1850s he went to Canada, near Toronto, then to Detroit, Michigan in 1864. He said that while in Detroit, he was paid to take the place of a wealthy young man who had been drafted. It was said he served for awhile, then deserted. He was later paid by another family to take the place of their son, using his name. Being a substitute for draftees seemed to have been a common occurrence at that time. He enlisted as Joshua Ellis and served in the 19th Infantry with Sherman on his march through the south to the sea, leaving complete devastation.

It was said that he was mustered out at Fayetteville, Ark., at the end of the war. He moved to the Johnson area about 1875 where he became known as Joe Ellis. He soon became a friend of my grandparents, William E

south to the sea, leaving complete devastation.

It was said that he was mustered out at Fayetteville, Ark., at the end of the war. He moved to the Johnson area about 1875 where he became known as Joe Ellis. He soon became a friend of my grandparents, William E Mayes and his wife Amanda Peerson Mayes at Johnson, Arkansas. Their home was a large two-story house with five fireplaces. One was a double fireplace between the kitchen and dining room. Apparently Joe did odd jobs on the Mayes place for his attic room over the kitchen and his meals.

I distinctly remember that he spent lots of time cutting firewood and other chores. He was Johnson, Arkansas's first postmaster and operated out of the Mayes home during the 1880s. He had a fine Jersey bull that served many of the neighbors' cows. One time the bull attacked Joe and gored him slightly.

In later life Uncle Joe, as he was affectionately called, lost his hearing as well as his sight. One fateful day he walked up to the Johnson store to purchase overalls. He walked in front of a freight train (March 26, 1910) that practically decapitated him.

Here is an obituary from the *Springdale News* written by Marion Mason under the pen name of "Mulkeepme."

Joseph Ellis was struck by the south-bound freight train at Johnson crossing at the depot platform and killed instantly a few minutes after two-o'clock Saturday afternoon. Joe's sight and hearing being very deficient, he started across the track and probably never saw his danger, as the wind was blowing a gale of dust and the approaching engine was making but little noise. He was knocked and rolled down across the cattle-guard some fifty feet from the crossing and the top of his head and face were severed, besides a broken arm and leg. Undertaker Massey came out from Fayetteville and prepared the mortal remains of "Uncle Joe" for burial. The body was carried to the home of Captain William Mayes where a number of friends gathered to attend the funeral exercises which were conducted at 10 o'clock Sunday morning by Rev. G. P. Hanks. The burial was in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville where at 4 p.m. Sunday

pared the mortal remains of "Uncle Joe" for burial. The body was carried to the home of Captain William Mayes where a number of friends gathered to attend the funeral exercises which were conducted at 10 o'clock Sunday morning by Rev. G. P. Hanks. The burial was in the National Cemetery at Fayetteville where at 4 p.m. Sunday evening Rev. Willis said the last sad rites and Joseph Ellis now sleeps in that beautiful place where a great Nation will forever care for the graves of its departed soldiers and sailors.

For a generation he has been a familiar figure here and far off folks who read these lines will pity the cruel fate of their "Uncle Joe," whose quaint Scotch speech was a part of this community. . . Joe was born in hilly Lanarkshire, near Lanark, away in far-off Scotland in 1834 and had many a tale to tell of the life he enjoyed there before embarking on a vessel for America in the latter '50s. He arrived in Canada, and spent several years in Toronto, but came down to Detroit, Mich., in 1864 and enlisted in the 19th U.S. Infantry, and was in numerous battles under Sherman in northern Georgia, and plodded to the sea. He was discharged from the U.S. Army while stationed at Fayetteville in 1869. The following 6 years were spent at Fayetteville, and in 1875 he came to this vicinity, and has made his home with Mr. and Mrs. William Mayes since that far distant year. Joe was the first Postmaster at Johnson, and kept the office during the latter '80s at Capt. Mayes' residence. For years he kept up a desultory correspondence with his relatives in Scotland, but time brought changes and the family passed away one by one, until a niece near Toronto, Canada is the only known living relative of our old friend whose demise we so regret to chronicle. The family with whom he made his home so many years, and who attest well the trustworthy qualities of Uncle Joe, regret his death exceedingly, and we all join them to reminiscence over the life and doings of James Malcomson Joseph Ellis who now sleeps so quietly on the knoll at Fayetteville.

Mulkeepme

The following obituary appeared in the *Fayetteville*

and we all join them to reminiscence over the life and doings of James Malcomson Joseph Ellis who now sleeps so quietly on the knoll at Fayetteville.

Mulkeepme

The following obituary appeared in the *Fayetteville Daily News* March 28, 1910:

BEHEADED BY TRAIN

Joe Ellis, an old Federal soldier 75 years of age, was killed by a freight train at the Johnson Crossing Saturday afternoon. Ellis had started to cross the track in front of the train when he was struck by the engine. He was quite deaf and his vision was dim. His head was severed from his body which was otherwise mutilated. The remains were brought to this city and the funeral conducted from Nesbit McMillan's undertaking establishment yesterday afternoon. Interment was made in the National Cemetery.

Ellis was a private in the Federal Army during the Civil War. He was a native of Scotland and has no relatives in this country. He has a sister who resides in Canada. He has lived with Will Mayes and family at Johnson for many years, assisting Mr. Mayes until he became disabled by the infirmities of age. He drew a pension and had an account of something over $1,000 in a local bank.

[It is interesting to note the contrasting writing styles of the two obituaries. The "hometown reporter" of Johnson with his flowery language and long sentences is much different than the shorter version in the *Fayetteville Daily News*. Also, many facts are quite different. Wonder which ones are correct?] ❖

THE ROUND MOUNTAIN CEMETERY
WASHINGTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS

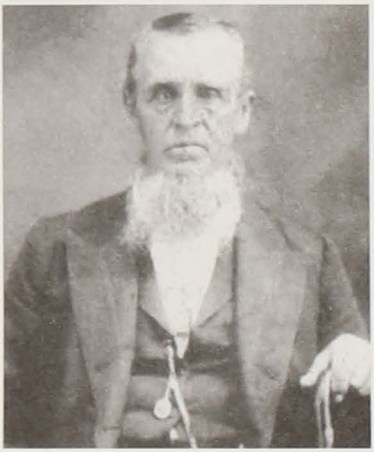
by Lloyd O. Warren

The name, Round Mountain Cemetery, is derived from the profile of an uplift in the earth's crust about seven miles southeast of Fayetteville, Arkansas, in Sec. 14, Tn1 5N, R29W. The circular outline of the mountain is visible for miles from the surrounding countryside. The cemetery proper is located in the northeast corner of the section across the road from the Apostolic Baptist Church, now known as the Round Mountain Baptist Church. However, the cemetery was established before a church was constructed at this location.

As the Round Mountain area was populated by migrants from other states and territories, the settlers experienced the death of family members due to illness, old age or accidents. The family of William C. Smith was no exception. Soon after locating on land in Section 14 in 1873, three of the family members died. As there was no cemetery in the immediate vicinity, William buried the deceased on his private property. In 1884, nearby neighbors experienced the loss of a loved one and requested

This is Round Mountain Cemetery with view of Round Mountain in background. A portion of the homestead of William C. Smith lies beyond the cemetery

cemetery in the immediate vicinity, William buried the deceased on his private property. In 1884, nearby neighbors experienced the loss of a loved one and requested that they be permitted to bury the deceased on the Smith property. Possibly because of the lack of space William refused the request but offered to donate a one-half acre of land as a cemetery if the neighbors would assist in the transfer of prior interments in his private burial ground to the land designated as a cemetery. The men of the community graciously accomplished the transfer of the prior burials which undoubtedly included William C. Smith's wife, Sarah E. (d. Dec. 25, 1876) and two of his children, Elvin C. (d. Aug. 5, 1872), and Ettie J. (d. Aug. 1, 1875).



Willian C. Smith, founder and benefactor of Round Mountain Cemetery, 1884.

In what was an important and progressive action for the inhabitants of the community,the residents met June 4, 1890, and organized an association to "care for and preserve the cemetery." At this time the cemetery was formally named as the Round Mountain Cemetery. Three trustees were elected, S.C. Lierly, P.C. Miller and William C. Smith, the donor of the original one-half acre land for the cemetery. The terms of service of the newly elected trustees were staggered so that a new trustee would be elected each year. (This policy was not followed consistently in later years.) Burial lots were priced at $1.00 each. Proceeds were allocated for "fencing and repairs and keeping same in good order."

Following the organizational meeting on June 4, representatives of the association met at the cemetery the third Saturday of July, 1890, and "staked off the ground in lots 161 1/2 x 20 ft". Fifty lots were staked out with 45 family names entered onto the master plat of the one-

resentatives of the association met at the cemetery the third Saturday of July, 1890, and "staked off the ground in lots 161 1/2 x 20 ft". Fifty lots were staked out with 45 family names entered onto the master plat of the one-half acre cemetery. Nine lots were split in half with the purchaser paying 50 cents. One lot was broken into quarters and a quarter was reserved in another with the buyer paying the sum of 25 cents for each quarter lot! The family names listed in the lot reservations are, in effect, a roll call of the pioneers that settled this part of Washington County. Descendants of many of these families live in the environs of Round Mountain in 1998.

The first report of the treasurer (undated) following the platting of the cemetery shows an income of $15.00 and expenses of $8.75 (sic). On September 20, 1890, a contract to fence the cemetery with rails was agreed to and the work to be done on September 27, presumably by residents of the community.

At the end of his one-year term as trustee, William C. Smith was re-elected to a three-year term. (The minutes do not show who was chairman of the trustees but there is evidence to believe that Smith was chairman for several years.) Following the initial organizational meetings, efforts began in April, 1892, to keep the cemetery clean of brush and undesirable weeds. In the years 1893-1897 the minute book shows only that the trustees were re-elected in 1893 and 1896. In the meantime adjustments were made in the plat book showing that additional lots had been sold and that some of the original reservations had been changed or voided (perhaps for non-payment?).

The association meeting for 1898 was designed as a social and religious experience although the stated purpose was "to clean off the Round Mountain Cemetery of weeds, sprouts, rubbish." The agenda was enlarged to include a preaching service at 11:00 a.m. by Elder Weimer who spoke on the theme "Time and Eternity." The devotional service was followed by a "sumptuous pot-luck luncheon "prepared by the ladies of the community. At the business session the treasurer reported $11.00 in the treasury. With this munificent sum of

include a preaching service at 11:00 a.m. by Elder Weimer who spoke on the theme "Time and Eternity." The devotional service was followed by a "sumptuous pot-luck luncheon "prepared by the ladies of the community. At the business session the treasurer reported $11.00 in the treasury. With this munificent sum of money on hand the trustees voted to replace the rail fence with wire "mounted on white or post oak posts to be supplied by patrons in the neighborhood."

During the 1899 business meeting which was also a "cleanup day," a sermon was delivered by Elder W.O. Johnson. The minutes of this meeting, for the first time, identifies the secretary of the association as J.M. Edwards. The next year, Aug. 31, 1900, J. M. Edwards resigned as secretary. He was replaced by John Murphy. L.A. Edwards was elected treasurer, replacing P.C. Miller and Robert Ferguson succeeded William C. Smith as chairman of the association.

In the early history of the cemetery power equipment to excavate grave sites did not exist. Rather, when an interment was to be made, neighbors and/or relatives would gather at the cemetery to manually dig the grave at the chosen site. It was customary for them to furnish the needed tools for the job. In the 1900 business meeting the trustees broke with tradition and authorized the purchase of tools "for digging graves and keeping {the} ground clean." Henry Miller, who lived near the cemetery, was delegated to be the custodian of the tools. As weeds and brush continued to be a problem the trustees, in 1903, authorized the "purchase of three mowing scythes to clean off the cemetery." Additionally, plans were made to "set the cemetery in Bermuda grass." The treasurer reported that 50 lots had been reserved to date with four lots not yet paid for. Lots were still $1.00 each. The balance in the treasury was $4.31.

The minutes for the years 1904-1914 are very brief, recording clean-up activities and the reception of the treasurer's report. In 1915, plans were made to set maple trees at the corner of each section and to set new locust fence posts and to rearrange the wire of the fence. These activities were scheduled for the first Friday in

The minutes for the years 1904-1914 are very brief, recording clean-up activities and the reception of the treasurer's report. In 1915, plans were made to set maple trees at the corner of each section and to set new locust fence posts and to rearrange the wire of the fence. These activities were scheduled for the first Friday in November. The record book is lacking entrees for the years 1916-1922, but on May 19, 1923, the "citizens of Round Mountain met at the cemetery to elect new trustees to look after the interest of the cemetery." (Had there been a lapse of care during the last six years?) The new trustees elected were P.E. Wood, Walker Kirkland and Mont Sexton. Also, for the first time, female "advisors" were added to the governing board. Minnie Smith and Roxie Salsbury were selected for a one-year term but the record does not show what their role was to be. Mahalia Murphy and Mattie Hale succeeded them in 1924 and were in turn replaced by Rosie Miller and "Girt" Salsbury in 1926.

There is a six-year hiatus in the minutes from 1926 to 1932 when an association meeting was held in August, 1932. However, records exist that show the purchase of a second one-half acre of land from the Salsbury heirs in 1929 to allow expansion of the cemetery. Mack Johnson, Peter Wood, and Clyde Salsbury were elected directors. Henry Miller reported an indebtedness of $10.30 for cobblework. A pie supper was held which raised $8.20 to pay off the debt. Henry Miller, a Baptist minister who lived nearby, began his tenure as secretary which lasted to 1943.

The association, in 1933, banned the planting of shrubbery in the cemetery and continued to deal with inadequate funding to meet expenses. Due to the economic situation donations were not sufficient to meet needs until 1937 when income enabled the association to liquidate all indebtedness.

In 1940, precedent was broken when Jane Wood was elected as the first female director. (Note change in terminology from trustee to director.) Action was taken in 1941 to "keep fire out of the cemetery" and in 1942 to "permit lumber burials and to keep lumber at the ceme-

to liquidate all indebtedness.

In 1940, precedent was broken when Jane Wood was elected as the first female director. (Note change in terminology from trustee to director.) Action was taken in 1941 to "keep fire out of the cemetery" and in 1942 to "permit lumber burials and to keep lumber at the cemetery for that purpose." To replace Henry Miller, Jane Wood was selected as secretary-treasurer and re-elected as a director in 1943. During the 1940s, volunteer labor to maintain the cemetery became inadequate to keep up a pleasing appearance of the grounds. Jim Hulsizer was employed as caretaker at the rate of $40.00/yr. The rate was increased to $50.00/yr. in 1947.

The associational meetings of 1948-1950 brought about several administrative changes. Dudley Smith replaced Achlin Smith as chairman of the directors, E.C. Smith was replaced by Clyde Salsbury and O.A. Hulsizer replaced Jim Hulsizer as caretaker. Achlin, Dudley and E.C. Smith were descendants of W.C. Smith, the donor of the cemetery land. Volunteer labor platted the new land area and straightened up the grave stones in the old section. At this meeting the treasurer reported $100.30 in the treasury which reflected a greater interest in supporting maintenance needs as well as the improved economic status of the association members. The members in mid-century now represented second, third, and even fourth generation descendants from the original organizers of the cemetery association and the trusteeships were rotated more frequently among the membership.

The decade of the 1950s was characterized by routine business matters including the election of directors and receiving the treasurer's reports. O.A. Hulsizer continued as caretaker with the stipend raised to $115.00/yr. by the end of the decade. The 1960s began in a fashion similar to the events of the 1950s but by the end of the decade several important actions were taken. Mima Tisdale took charge of the maintenance program as O.A. Hulsizer fell ill and had to relinquish his duties as caretaker in midyear of 1962. After 23 years of service, Jane Wood resigned in 1966 as secretary/treasurer and was replaced by Ray Salsbury.

decade several important actions were taken. Mima Tisdale took charge of the maintenance program as O.A. Hulsizer fell ill and had to relinquish his duties as caretaker in midyear of 1962. After 23 years of service, Jane Wood resigned in 1966 as secretary/treasurer and was replaced by Ray Salsbury.

At the 1967 business meeting, Dudley Smith presented a deed, as a donation, to two acres of land adjoining the cemetery on the east side where a Dunkard church once stood. Also, this year, the first savings account of association funds was made with a deposit of $100.00 at 4% interest. Merle Salsbury was elected secretary-treasurer. In 1968 plans were made to clean up and plat the new area added to the cemetery. The price of the lots in the new section was set at $24.00 each. With the increased area to be cared for, the payment to the caretaker was raised to $140.00/yr. The annual meeting date was changed from the first Sunday in August to the 4th Sunday in May and the day was designated as "Memorial Day." Action was taken by the association to establish a trust fund from designated gifts, the interest to be used in caring for the cemetery.

The treasurer's report to the 1969 business meeting showed a substantial improvement in the finances of the association. The trust fund totaled $1,185.00, the maintenance fund was $163.13, adequate to pay Vernon Tisdale $150.00 for care of the cemetery.

The 1970s brought a period of growth in the assets of the association as well as an increase in the maintenance costs of the cemetery. The price of a lot in the original section was raised to $50.00 each in 1970. There were successive changes in the caretaker position possibly due to inadequate pay for the service given. Prior to the 1972 business meeting, Vernon Tisdale resigned and was replaced by Vernon Pifer at $200.00/yr. Benny Meyers succeeded Pifer in 1973, who in turn was replaced by Ivan Burdick in 1974. Claude Ledford followed Burdick in 1978 at $300.00/yr. as caretaker of the cemetery.

During the 1970s the agenda for the annual meetings was more orientated around a memorial theme as well as for the conduct of business. The 1973 meeting called to

succeeded Pifer in 1973, who in turn was replaced by Ivan Burdick in 1974. Claude Ledford followed Burdick in 1978 at $300.00/yr. as caretaker of the cemetery.

During the 1970s the agenda for the annual meetings was more orientated around a memorial theme as well as for the conduct of business. The 1973 meeting called to order by the chairman, Wallace Tisdale, and opened with songs and a prayer. This part of the agenda was led by a mother and son duo, Pauline Danner and son Bill, who are direct descendants of W.C. Smith, donor of the original cemetery section. As a result of the generosity of the members of the association, the trust fund and saving account showed increases. In 1974, a CD in the amount of $4,800.00 was purchased and in 1975 a savings account was established at the Bank of Elkins. Dona-tions were adequate to meet maintenance costs of the cemetery so interest income could be added to the savings account.

By 1978, this account totaled $1,314.09 which was invested in an 8-year CD. Don Johnson, a descendant of William C. Smith, succeeded Eulie Mhoon as director and plans were made to place benches in the cemetery.

In 1977, the record book that had been used since June 4, 1890, was completely filled with records of the activity of the association. As noted earlier, minutes of some meetings prior to 1932 were not recorded. The records from 1932-1977 are complete. In the period 1978-1998, records for 1982 are absent. The quality of the minutes of the annual meetings improved beginning in 1932 with the election of Henry Miller as secretary. He served for 11 years, followed by Jane Wood, who served 23 years and Vinnie Johnson, who served 22 years, making a total of 56 years of service by these three persons!

The May 1980 meeting opened with congregational singing led by Bill Danner who also gave a talk on remembrance of those who had lived in the community and had contributed to its development. Danner had made his first presentation in song to the association at the August 1948 meeting prior to his entering the ministry. The financial report, showing assets in excess of

This is the entrance to Round Mountain Cemetery. The rock pillars were constructed by Henry W. Miller. The stone work of Miller was the subject of a feature story in the *Tulsa World* August 27, 1967.

singing led by Bill Danner who also gave a talk on remembrance of those who had lived in the community and had contributed to its development. Danner had made his first presentation in song to the association at the August 1948 meeting prior to his entering the ministry. The financial report, showing assets in excess of $7,000.00, demonstrated the support the association had gained from its membership. The changing economic patterns impacted on the availability of volunteer labor to care for the cemetery thus the caretaker had more responsibilities to carry which required more pay. By 1980 the pay of the caretaker had risen to $350.00/yr.

At the 1981 business meeting plans were made to set a pine tree at each post with the proviso that the tree would be set inside the cemetery and would be kept trimmed high enough to avoid interference with machinery used in care of the grounds. In 1982, while no minutes exist, a contract form was drawn up defining the duties of the caretaker, schedule of activities, and terms of payment. The contract was signed by the Board of Directors which, in 1982, included Wallace Tisdale,

the duties of the caretaker, schedule of activities, and terms of payment. The contract was signed by the Board of Directors which, in 1982, included Wallace Tisdale, chairman; Vinnie Johnson, sec.-treas.; Mack Johnson; and Don Johnson. Rather than an annual fee the caretaker was to receive $55.00 per mowing, with the mowings done on the basis of need. Whether the contract form was used in successive years is not shown. However, for the next few years through 1989, seven different caretakers were paid to maintain the grounds.

For the first time, the minutes of the 1984 business meeting lists the names of the directors and term of office of each one. The list includes the names of six directors which contrasts with three elected at the organizational meeting in 1890. When the number was increased, the minutes do not show. Those serving as director in 1984 where: Freddie Wood, Bonnie Garriott, Norman Murphy, Wallace Tisdale, Don Johnson and Jake Murphy. In 1985, steps were taken to install a metal arch over the stone gate posts at the entrance of the cemetery. In 1986, the association considered the problem of the "sinking graves" due to the deterioration of wooden boxes used as vaults for the interments. To remedy this problem, the association, in 1987, agreed to recommend the use of concrete vault boxes for future burials.

The 1987, 1988, and 1989 business meetings followed the customary agenda with emphasis on beautifying and maintenance of the cemetery. Mimi Tisdale was commended for her volunteer work in setting pine trees and clearing the fence rows of unwanted vegetation. The financial status remained in excellent condition as the 1989 reported assets of $12,880.00 held in all accounts.

Remarkably, since the start of the savings account in 1967, withdrawals from the principal amount to meet expenses had never been necessary. In September 1987, the new section was platted into burial spaces by volunteers. The price of each space was set at $100.00 each. The association had to deal with a problem that all cemeteries were having to cope with, that of floral arrangements, especially those of plastic material and vases and urns left at grave sites. These articles, when

the new section was platted into burial spaces by volunteers. The price of each space was set at $100.00 each. The association had to deal with a problem that all cemeteries were having to cope with, that of floral arrangements, especially those of plastic material and vases and urns left at grave sites. These articles, when left for extended periods of time, caused problems in grounds maintenance as well as giving a trashy appearance to the cemetery.

The business meeting of 1990 was routine in nature i.e. the usual devotional period followed by the business session in which Don Johnson was re-elected director for a five-year term. The treasurer's report showed an increase in assets held in the various funds. In 1991, Vinnie Johnson resigned as secretary-treasurer. Louise Wood was elected to succeed Johnson. Freddie Wood was re-elected director for a five-year term.

On May 24, 1992, Bonnie Speck was re-elected to a five-year term as director. By consent, a work day to re-measure the lots in the new section was set for the following Saturday. The price of lots in the original section was set at $50.00 each. The financial report reflected the reduction in investment income and the impact on maintenance funds. Mowing of the cemetery was estimated to cost $600.00 for the year. This represented a great increase from the early expense of mowing the grass. Jake Murphy was re-elected a director at the 1993 business meeting. The treasurer's reported that funds available in all accounts totaled $14,230.00.

In the 1994 business meeting chaired by Bonnie Speck, Wallace Tisdale was re-elected a director for a five-year term. The problem with floral arrangements was again a topic of discussion but no real solution was agreed to. In 1995, maintenance expenses were $960.00 which included $810.00 for mowing the grass. Don Johnson was re-elected to the Board of Directors chaired by Bonnie Speck. A communication to funeral home directors stating policies for burials in the Round Mountain Cemetery was read, approved and signed by the directors. The 1996 annual business meeting was called to order by the secretary, Louise Wood, in the absence of

Johnson was re-elected to the Board of Directors chaired by Bonnie Speck. A communication to funeral home directors stating policies for burials in the Round Mountain Cemetery was read, approved and signed by the directors. The 1996 annual business meeting was called to order by the secretary, Louise Wood, in the absence of the chairman, Wallace Tisdale who had passed away during the year. He had served as chairman for 32 years. Glenn Riggins was elected to fill out the term of Wallace Tisdale and Freddie Wood was re-elected to another five-year term as director. In 1997, for the first time since the saving and trust funds were established, the treasurer's report showed a small decline in net funds available. This was due in part to reduced interest income from investment and increased cost of maintenance of the cemetery. Claude Wood was elected director, replacing Bonnie Speck. A volunteer work day was held which reduced the costs of clean-up measures for 1997. The 1998 business meeting was called to order by Glenn Riggins May 24, in the Round Mountain Baptist Church which has served for many years as the meeting site. Following the song service and prayer, routine business matters were attended to. This included re-electing Jake Murphy as director and appointing Denny Wood to finish the term of his father, Freddie Wood, who had passed away during the year.

Thus, in a condensed and sometimes abridged fashion, the story of the Round Mountain Cemetery has been presented. Throughout the narrative one can discern the spirit of willingness of the residents to work together in an endeavor of importance to all families of the community. The founders of the Cemetery Association would be proud of the work their descendants have accomplished—as the descendants should cherish the heritage left in their care for the generations to come. ❖

The Hash Family of Richland View

by Tracy Worley

The Hash family that settled Richland View (or Frog Level) in eastern Washington County was of English descent. The Hash family can be traced with certainty to

The Hash Family of Richland View

by Tracy Worley

The Hash family that settled Richland View (or Frog Level) in eastern Washington County was of English descent. The Hash family can be traced with certainty to "Old John," who died in 1784 in Montgomery County (now Grayson County), Virginia. The Hash family were early settlers of the New River area of Virginia and North Carolina. When the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains were opened for settlement, the Hashes moved west and settled in various southern and midwestern states. The following sketch is of the Hash line that settled in Washington County, Arkansas.

John Hash, the only child of "Old John" and his second wife Elizabeth Sturgill, married Docia Sturgill in 1781 in Montgomery County, Virginia. In Montgomery County, John and Docia became the parents of William in 1783, Nancy on 11 Feb. 1790, Thomas on 2 Apr. 1792, and John on 16 Apr. 1794. By 1796, John had moved his family to 150 acres along Pitman Creek in Green County, Kentucky. In Kentucky a son, Alvin, was born on 18 Mar. 1800 and a daughter, Mary was born in 1801. In 1803, John sold his land and returned to Grayson Co., Va. and that same year their daughter Lucinda was born. In January 1804, John moved his family to Ashe County, North Carolina, where their son Fielding was born in 1805. Between November 1813 and February 1814, John sold his land in North Carolina and settled in Warren County, Tennessee.

In the 1820 census, John was listed as owning six slaves. According to family tradition, John became opposed to slavery in his older years and he wanted to set his slaves free. Tennessee would not allow the freeing of slaves, so he along with his five younger children moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. The older children of John—William, Nancy, and Thomas, remained in Tennessee. In 1826, John had settled in Illinois where, according to tradition, they were friends and neighbors of Abraham Lincoln. According to this family

moved to Sangamon County, Illinois. The older children of John—William, Nancy, and Thomas, remained in Tennessee. In 1826, John had settled in Illinois where, according to tradition, they were friends and neighbors of Abraham Lincoln. According to this family tradition, the Hash family did not have a clock so Abraham Lincoln made a mark on their door so they would know when it was twelve o'clock.

In 1836, John moved with his four children (John's son John had died in 1828) to northwest Arkansas. In the 1840 census for Madison County, Arkansas, John was listed as living with Lucinda and her husband. It is believed that John died in northwest Arkansas around 1845 but his grave has not been found.

Four of John and Docia's children settled in northwest Arkansas. Lucinda married Ralph Lucas in 1823 in Tennessee, and after a brief stay in Illinois they settled in Madison County. Mary lived with her sister, Lucinda, and Ralph Lucas in Madison County. Fielding married Elizabeth Razer on 9 Aug. 1829 in Fulton Co., Ill. Fielding and Elizabeth became the parents of Malissa Jane on 6 Aug. 1830, John Francis Marion on 13 Dec. 1832, and Andrew Jackson on 20 Dec. 1835 in Illinois.

In 1836, Fielding moved with his father and siblings to northwest Arkansas. Fielding settled in Washington County where the remainder of their children were born: Nancy Ann on 3 Feb. 1838, James Fielding on 12 Nov. 1840, Evaline in the 1840s, Thomas Albert on 3 Jul. 1846, and William Alvin on 24 Dec. 1848. In December 1849, Fielding died of the fever after suffering for three weeks from the illness. After his death, Elizabeth left Washington County and moved her children to Bolivar, Missouri.

Alvin married Esther Elizabeth Drake in 1821 in Warren County, Tennessee. In Warren County, Alvin and Esther became the parents of Salina on 20 Oct. 1823 and Livonia on 22 Jan. 1825. In 1826, Alvin moved his family to Illinois to join his siblings and father. In Illinois, they became the parents of Mary "Polly" on 13 Jan. 1827, Fielding on 29 Dec. 1828, Phoebe on 9 Dec. 1830, Martha Melinda on 5 Feb. 1833, and twins

and Esther became the parents of Salina on 20 Oct. 1823 and Livonia on 22 Jan. 1825. In 1826, Alvin moved his family to Illinois to join his siblings and father. In Illinois, they became the parents of Mary "Polly" on 13 Jan. 1827, Fielding on 29 Dec. 1828, Phoebe on 9 Dec. 1830, Martha Melinda on 5 Feb. 1833, and twins Caroline and Emeline on 20 Dec. 1834.

In 1836, Alvin joined other members of his family and settled twelve miles from his father-in-law along Richland Creek in eastern Washington County. In Washington County, the remainder of Alvin and Esther's children were born: Susan on 14 Feb. 1836, Alvin Calaway on 26 Dec. 1838, Viola on 4 Dec. 1840, Benjamin Franklin on 20 Jul. 1842, and Esther Elizabeth "Lizzie" in 1844. According to *Goodspeed's History of Northwest Arkansas*, Alvin was a farmer, a Justice of the Peace for several years, and a highly respected gentleman. On Sunday night 18 Aug. 1844, Alvin and his three-year-old daughter, Viola, died of typhoid fever. They were buried on their farm—becoming the first graves in what would become the Hash Cemetery.

In order to trace the Hash name in Washington County, Alvin and Esther's daughters will be discussed briefly since their names changed in marriage—then their sons' families will be traced in the county.

Salina married Ambrose H. Clark in 1828 in Washington County and they raised their family in Durham. Livonia married Ezra Clark in 1843 in Washington County and in 1859 they moved to Veal's Station, Parker County, Texas. Mary "Polly" married Cyrus Clark in 1847 in Washington County and after his death in 1859, she lived on Alvin's old homestead. Phoebe married Thomas Hunt Garrett on 5 Apr. 1846 in Washington County and in 1850 they headed for California. Martha Melinda married Leroy Cage Denny on 16 Dec. 1851 in Madison County and they settled along the War Eagle River. Emeline married William Raelford Dodson on 14 Jan. 1855 in Washington County and in 1860 they joined a wagon train bound for California. Caroline, distraught at the thought of her twin Emeline leaving, rode after the wagon train and joined it. Susan married John

Madison County and they settled along the War Eagle River. Emeline married William Raelford Dodson on 14 Jan. 1855 in Washington County and in 1860 they joined a wagon train bound for California. Caroline, distraught at the thought of her twin Emeline leaving, rode after the wagon train and joined it. Susan married John Ledbetter Dodson on 2 Mar. 1860 in Washington County and they, too, joined the wagon train. Esther Elizabeth "Lizzie" married John Knox Pool on 24 Dec. 1864 in Washington County and they remained in the county.

Alvin Calaway Hash married Susan E. Denton on 10 Dec. 1858 in Washington County. Soon after their marriage they moved to Texas where their daughter Bell was born in 1859. Alvin was back in Washington County by 1861, since his son James L. was born on 24 Apr. 1861 in Fayetteville. In February 1863, Alvin Calaway enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, Union Army in which he served as a first-sergeant. While he was in the army, their last child Alvin was born on 26 Jan. 1864. Susan died in childbirth with Alvin and she was buried in the Hash Cemetery.

Bell married F. P. Marrett in Washington County on 3 Oct. 1875. Alvin's youngest son, Alvin, died on 20 Jul. 1877 in Washington County. Soon after his death, Alvin Calaway left Arkansas for Nevada where he became engaged in the bee business. In 1880, Alvin's oldest child James, was living in Madison County while he attended the University of Arkansas. In 1882, James left Arkansas and joined his father in Reno, Nevada, where he was elected to both state and county offices.

Benjamin Franklin Hash, at the age of nineteen, left Arkansas on 1 Nov. 1861 for Texas. Ben lived with his sister, Livonia, and brother-in-law, Ezra Clark, in Parker Co., Texas. While he lived in Texas, they were suspected of being Unionists, so to protect his sister's family, Ben enlisted in Griffith's Battalion of Infantry which later became the Twenty-first Texas Infantry. After the Civil War, Ben returned to Washington County in 1866. In 1873, Ben left Arkansas for the West, where he would live in several states from 1873 to 1907 before returning to Arkansas. In 1907, Ben returned to Washington County

enlisted in Griffith's Battalion of Infantry which later became the Twenty-first Texas Infantry. After the Civil War, Ben returned to Washington County in 1866. In 1873, Ben left Arkansas for the West, where he would live in several states from 1873 to 1907 before returning to Arkansas. In 1907, Ben returned to Washington County at which time he placed tombstones over his parents' graves in the Hash Cemetery. He then returned to the West, where he would die in 1936.

Fielding Hash married Nancy Caroline Counts on 6 Mar. 1851 in Washington County. Fielding and Nancy lived in Goshen where most of their children were born. Lenza-Livonia was born on 3 Feb. 1853, Martha Azaline on 21 Sep. 1855, Ezra J. William on 4 Jun. 1857, Benjamin C. on 12 Mar. 1859 (he died a month later), John Daniel on 23 Aug. 1860, and Edna Palestine on 29 May 1861.

When the Civil War broke out, Fielding had Union sympathies so he moved his family to Kansas. In Kansas, two more children were born: Susan on 5 Sep. 1863 and Mary on 29 Mar. 1865. Fielding was a member of the Kansas Militia and he was called out to repulse Price's raid at Westport, Missouri. After the war, Fielding moved his family back to Goshen. Their daughter, Alice, was born on 10 Oct. 1866 but she died ten days later. Two sons, which were the last of their children, were born: Alvin Conard on 26 Jan. 1869 and George Haden on 29 Apr. 1872. Fielding was an avid Republican and he and Nancy were members of the Christian Church. On 16 Feb. 1894, Fielding died in Goshen and he was buried in the Goshen Cemetery.

Lenza Livonia married Ainsley A. Langham on 12 May 1872 in Goshen where they continued to live. Martha Azaline married Thomas Mayes on 23 Apr. 1883 in Goshen where they continued to live. Edna Palestine married Willis Boyd. Susan Belle married Robert Rhoades in 1889 in Goshen where they lived for about ten years before they moved to Watts, Okla. Mary married Tolbert J. Perry in 1888 in Goshen where they continued to live.

Ezra J. William married Mary Mayes on 23 Nov. 1884 in Goshen and they became the parents of Eula in Aug.

Rhoades in 1889 in Goshen where they lived for about ten years before they moved to Watts, Okla. Mary married Tolbert J. Perry in 1888 in Goshen where they continued to live.

Ezra J. William married Mary Mayes on 23 Nov. 1884 in Goshen and they became the parents of Eula in Aug. 1885, Fielding E. in Apr. 1887, Ruben Ernest on 13 Dec. 1888, Hazel in Oct. 1892, and Margaret in May 1895. All were born in Goshen.

In 1897, Ezra died but Mary continued to live until 1939 when she died in Fayetteville. Eula married a Mr. Tippens, Hazel married George Mathis, and Margaret married Claude Hammond. Fielding married Miss Ott and Ruben married Ida Hitt on 25 Dec. 1911 in Fayetteville. Ruben and Ida became the parents of Margaret in Apr. 1913 and Reuben Jr. on 4 Dec. 1915, both were born in Fayetteville. On 5 Jun. 1917, when Ruben registered for the draft during World War I, he was living on Dickson Street in Fayetteville and he was employed as a chauffeur by W. J. Champion. On 19 Jul. 1924, Ida died in Fayetteville and Ruben died 12 Dec. 1942 also in Fayetteville. Margaret married Ansil Burrell. Reuben Jr. married Etta Marie Talbott on 14 Sep. 1939 and shortly after their marriage they moved to Tulsa, Okla.

John Daniel married Frances Gustine Stringfield in 1879 in Washington County. John and Frances became the parents of Elbert Edward on 17 Jul. 1881; Leota on 29 Jun. 1883; Dova in Apr. 1886; Dona on 2 Apr. 1888; Idesso who died in infancy; Mary, who died young, was born in May 1889; Conard on 20 Mar. 1895; Vernon Lucian on 20 Aug. 1896; and Esther Elizabeth on 23 Apr. 1899—all in Goshen. In 1899, Frances died in Washington County and by 1908 John had moved to California.

Elbert married Susie Jones in Dec. 1903 in Washington County, but they soon settled in California. Leota married N. B. Carpenter and lived in Long Beach, Calif. Dova married John F. Martin and lived in Alameda Co., Calif. Dona married Alvin Mason on 19 Aug. 1904 in Madison County but he died shortly after their marriage. In 1909, she married Bernard Martell and later she married Herman Tarvin and she lived in Visalia, Calif. The

married N. B. Carpenter and lived in Long Beach, Calif. Dova married John F. Martin and lived in Alameda Co., Calif. Dona married Alvin Mason on 19 Aug. 1904 in Madison County but he died shortly after their marriage. In 1909, she married Bernard Martell and later she married Herman Tarvin and she lived in Visalia, Calif. The three younger children—Conard, Vernon, and Esther moved with their father to California.

Alvin Conard married Noonia Jones on 12 Mar. 1900 in Fayetteville but shortly after their marriage, they left for Visalia, Calif.

In 1890, George Haden married Angie Lee in Washington County. George and Angie became the parents of Alvin Arnold on 25 Feb. 1891, Beulah on 16 Sep. 1892, Orvil Swift on 14 May 1894, (died young), Otis on 6 Nov. 1899, Nina Elenza on 9 Nov. 1902, Bennie Lee on 8 Nov. 1905, Robert Harold on 18 Aug. 1908, and Joseph Carol on 18 Aug. 1908—all in Goshen.

Alvin married Amanda Sammis and died in Long Beach, Calif. Beulah married Frank Coughlin. Orvil was living in Long Beach, Calif., when he died on 14 Oct. 1941. Otis married Mary Emily Martin and he lived in San Bernardino Co., Calif. Nina married Harry Ireland and died at the age of 22 in 1925. On 16 May 1944, Bennie Lee died at the age of 38. Robert married Gleripell Seymour and he lived in Long Beach, Calif. On 16 Nov. 1910, two-year-old Joseph Carol died in Goshen. After his son's death, George moved to California where he died in Long Beach in 1944.

Since all of Alvin and Esther (Drake) Hash's grandsons left Washington County, the Hash family of Washington County today descends from their great-grandson, Oscar Hash, a grandson of Fielding and Nancy Caroline (Counts) Hash. Before Fielding's daughter, Lenza, married Ainsley A. Langham, she had a child out-of-wedlock. Oscar was that child and he was born on 19 Jul. 1867 in Goshen. He was living with his grandparents in 1870 and after his mother's marriage, Oscar was raised by his grandparents. On 8 Nov. 1888, Oscar married Rachel Elizabeth Bennett in Goshen. He lived his entire life in Goshen where he was a farmer. Oscar and

of-wedlock. Oscar was that child and he was born on 19 Jul. 1867 in Goshen. He was living with his grandparents in 1870 and after his mother's marriage, Oscar was raised by his grandparents. On 8 Nov. 1888, Oscar married Rachel Elizabeth Bennett in Goshen. He lived his entire life in Goshen where he was a farmer. Oscar and Rachel became the parents of Norman on 28 Dec. 1889, Berlin on 18 Mar. 1893, Idesa Clem on 16 Feb. 1894, Iva on 8 Jul. 1897, Lona on 28 Jun. 1899, Nolan B. on 22 Sep. 1901, Opal on 2 Feb. 1904, Oran B. on 1 May 1906, Oleta on 8 Jul. 1909, and Theron Ruby on 22 Nov. 1912—all in Goshen. On 7 Jan. 1951, Oscar died and he was buried in the Buckeye Cemetery.

Norman married Elsie Eubanks on 15 Nov. 1925 at Whitner, Madison Co., Ark. Norman and Elsie had two daughters, Myrl and Ola, who are both married and living in Washington County. Norman lived his entire life in Goshen helping his father on the farm. During World War I, he was in the army at Camp Pike near Little Rock for training. While he was there, he became sick and the army sent him home to Goshen. On 1 Jun. 1955, Norman died in Wesley and he was buried in the Buckeye Cemetery.

Berlin married Arthur Mitchell on 14 Oct. 1915 in Washington County but they soon moved to California. Idesa Clem married Bruce Morris and they lived in Washington County, where she died on 19 Oct. 1989 in Mayfield. Iva married a Mr. Eubanks, then she married Henry Ramsey and they lived in California. Lona was first married to Ruby Vaughn, but he moved to California where he married Phronsie Wood and was employed by the National Park Service. Nolan married Gertrude Sinwell and Opal married William Todd. Both couples lived in California.

Oran married Loraine Tisdale in Washington County and they became the parents of James David "J. D." on 1 May 1934, Odis in the fall of 1935, and Phyllis. Oran was a farmer and he died in Washington County on 23 Jan. 1973 and he was buried in the Goshen Cemetery. J.D. married Joan Cloer and they became the parents of Theresa, David, Dan, Sarah, Dennis, and Julie all of

and they became the parents of James David "J. D." on 1 May 1934, Odis in the fall of 1935, and Phyllis. Oran was a farmer and he died in Washington County on 23 Jan. 1973 and he was buried in the Goshen Cemetery. J.D. married Joan Cloer and they became the parents of Theresa, David, Dan, Sarah, Dennis, and Julie all of whom still live in either Springdale or Fayetteville. J.D. and Joan operate the Apple Kitchen in Springdale. Odis married Rosemary Patrick and they became the parents of Brett, Brian, Robert, and Allison all of whom still live in either Springdale or Cave Springs. Odis is retired from Standard Register in Fayetteville. On 27 Oct. 1967, Phyllis married Billy Fred Turrentine and the couple still lives in Fayetteville.

Oleta married William Clark and they lived in Cane Hill.

Theron Ruby was better known as "Gabel," a name his father gave him since he was the end of their family and since the end of a house is the gable end. Theron became known as "Gabe." On 10 May 1933, Gabe married Euna Sharp in Fayetteville. Gabe and Euna became the parents of Geneva Elizabeth on 26 Jul. 1935, Fred Allen on 20 Jan. 1941, and Ruby Earlene on 11 Nov. 1942—all in Goshen. Gabe and Euna lived in California for a short while before returning to Arkansas. They moved to Columbia, Missouri where Gabe hung wallpaper and painted houses.

They then returned to Goshen where Gabe had several occupations over the years such as hauling milk, tomatoes, and livestock, as well as raising chickens and hogs and—towards the last—drilling wells. When the fruit in the northwest was ripe, Gabe and Euna would travel to Idaho to earn money picking the fruit. They would then return to Arkansas after the harvest. On 17 June 1995, Theron "Gabe" died in Fayetteville and he was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

Geneva married Dean Worley and they became the parents of Troy on 26 Jul. 1952 and Judy Gail on 5 Jul. 1954 in Fayetteville. They moved to Little Rock where Tracy Allen was born on 14 Mar. 1973. In 1984 they returned to Springdale.

was buried in Goshen Cemetery.

Geneva married Dean Worley and they became the parents of Troy on 26 Jul. 1952 and Judy Gail on 5 Jul. 1954 in Fayetteville. They moved to Little Rock where Tracy Allen was born on 14 Mar. 1973. In 1984 they returned to Springdale.

Fred married Josie Nelson on one of their fruit picking trips in Idaho. Fred and Josie became the parents of Debi on 13 Oct. 1966 in Fayetteville and Elizabeth "Lisa" on 19 Jul. 1971 in Tulsa, Okla. After a brief stay in Oklahoma, Fred moved his family back to Washington County and they still live in Springdale. Fred is currently employed as maintenance man by Washington Regional Medical Center in Fayetteville. Debi is married to Dean Carter and both she and her sister, Lisa, are employed at the Wal-Mart offices in Rogers. Earlene married Delbert Baker on 14 Feb. 1959 and they became the parents of Mike on 18 Jan. 1960 and Marty on 14 Apr. 1969 in Springdale. They spent a while in West Memphis but they returned to Springdale where they still live.

The Hash family is still in Washington County, although some of their descendants have surnames other than Hash. The Hash family dates back to the 1760s in Colonial Virginia, and the Hash family in Washington County dates back to the year of Arkansas' statehood—1836. A few years after statehood, Alvin died and was buried on their farm. Alvin's grave was the first of eighteen to be buried in the cemetery which has become known as the Hash Cemetery. The Hash Cemetery is in the Goshen-Tuttle area. It is on a hill but the original fence is down and cattle have knocked over the commercial tombstones which Ben had put up in 1907. Alvin's and Esther's graves are both covered by kairns, which are slabs of rocks above ground over a grave.

Efforts are being made to restore the cemetery but the landowner is not very cooperative. If anyone is interested in helping to restore the cemetery or would like to exchange information about this family may contact Geneva or Tracy Worley at 5523 Bob Mills Road, Springdale, AR 72762; phone (501) 756-8396. ❖

the landowner is not very cooperative. If anyone is interested in helping to restore the cemetery or would like to exchange information about this family may contact Geneva or Tracy Worley at 5523 Bob Mills Road, Springdale, AR 72762; phone (501) 756-8396. ❖

Flashback is a Very Valuable Research Tool

Flashback, the official publication of the Washington County Historical Society since 1951, is one of the most valuable tools for people doing family history research in Washington County. Because of the excellent articles, queries, letters to the editor, and local news published in *Flashback* over the years, and because of the index available in the Grace Keith Genealogy Collection in the Fayetteville Public Library, you have a good chance finding that elusive ancestor mentioned somewhere in an old issue. In addition, most back issues are available for purchase at $5 each.

Here is an example of one of the "Dear Parents" Civil War letters of the Shibley brothers published in the Feb. 1963 issue of *Flashback*:

"Elm Springs, Ark., Sept. 20, 1862 – Five days ago I was left here with Marion West who was sick with fever. He soon began to grow better and is now well. In the meantime I have been unwell with dysentery but am compelled to remain at this place to wait on a man who has been very sick. His name is Thurman, from our company. The unarmed men are at this place, about 3,000. We are staying with a pious family of the Methodist order named Saunders. If any of you are passing, enquire at the tavern for me."

In addition, all the "Dear Parents" letters of the Sibley brothers are available in published form. ❖

Thank Heavens for Prairie Thurman!

by Claudia Wagoner, AG

The following account is an example of how persistence in family history research pays off—when you know where to look.

Claudia Wagoner, a professional genealogist, was born in Eureka Springs and educated at the University of Arkansas. She is married and the mother of four. Her further studies include select genealogical courses at Brigham Young University and at College of the Desert, Palm Springs, Calif. She began genealogical research in 1974, specializing in courthouse and private collection work in Northwest Arkansas and Southwest Missouri. Claudia was accredited in Southern States Research by the LDS Family History Center in Salt Lake City in 1985. She has held offices in the Utah Genealogicak Association and the Southern California Genealogical Alliance. She has offered research and consultation services, taught classes, lectured, and published case studies and research guides for Arkansas and the south. She lives at 6528 E. 21st Place #209, Tulsa, OK 74129, telephone - (918) 832-0660. Her e-mail address is <cwagoner@swbell.net>.

During the era of westward expansion and civil unrest surrounding the Civil War, it seems that the records of the southern states and several bordering states suffered heavy record losses. Small bits and pieces are still being pieced together to give a more complete picture of the families. Working with the standard genealogical elements of dates, names, and places we often fail to find significant records to connect family members. However, at times there is a name that is just unusual enough to catch our attention. That's how it was with Prairie Thurman.

The problem at hand was identifying the father of John L. Brodie. John's obituary from Canadian, Texas, in 1912 noted survivors as following: William B. Brodie, brother of Oakville, Texas; Louis Brodie, brother of Fredericksburg, Texas; Mrs. J. M. (Prairie Brodie) Thurman, sister of Groesbeck, Texas; James Brodie, brother of Austin, Texas; L. Brodie, son of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. A. B. (Caledonia Brodie) Kindel, daughter of Canadian,

brother of Oakville, Texas; Louis Brodie, brother of Fredericksburg, Texas; Mrs. J. M. (Prairie Brodie) Thurman, sister of Groesbeck, Texas; James Brodie, brother of Austin, Texas; L. Brodie, son of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. A. B. (Caledonia Brodie) Kindel, daughter of Canadian, Texas; Mrs. J.B. (Fanny Brodie) Leach, daughter of El Paso, Texas; W. R. Brodie, son of Canadian, Texas.

No information led to areas outside Texas. Brodie was not a common name but the given names of family members were—except for Prairie Thurman.

Family tradition stated that John L. and his wife lived near her parents in a small rural area south of Goodman, McDonald Co., Missouri. This county bordered the northwest corner of the state of Arkansas. John and his wife, Sarah Mayfield, appeared on the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses living next door to her parents. Their children as indicated in his obituary appeared on the 1860 and 1870 censuses. No other Brodie families were found in McDonald County. John was stated as being born in Tennessee.

In Newton Co., Mo., a neighboring county to the northwest of McDonald, is found on the 1850 census an L. Brodie born in N.C., his wife, Amanda, born in Virginia. They did not appear on any later area census records. No children in the household were born in Tennessee; however, in the Brodie household was a Jane E. Cleveland born in Tennessee. She was the proper age to have been a daughter of L. Brodie. A James, age 12 and born in Arkansas, was living there as well. Was this the brother mentioned in John L.'s obituary? Was Jane Lodowick's daughter and could her birthplace be more proof that Lodowick could have been John L.'s father? More information was gathered from those two Missouri counties. The most discouraging factor is that most of the records of those counties were destroyed by courthouse fires at the beginning of the Civil War. The most interesting bit of information was from a Letters and Administration index that survived the war of the states. It listed a Lodowick Brodie with John Ross appointed administrator in 1851. A few years later deeds indicated that Lodowick's widow Amanda sold land belonging to

house fires at the beginning of the Civil War. The most interesting bit of information was from a Letters and Administration index that survived the war of the states. It listed a Lodowick Brodie with John Ross appointed administrator in 1851. A few years later deeds indicated that Lodowick's widow Amanda sold land belonging to him. This more that likely was the L. Brodie of the 1850 census. The search continues . . .

Since the L. Brodie of Newton County, Mo., had a son James and John L. had a brother named James and the fact that there were no other Brodies in the area, the possibility of this being John's father becomes stronger. More information is needed since a document stating relationship is not available. The search continues . . .

Southwest Missouri led in mining production and farming. It drew many settlers from the population boom in Northwest Arkansas. Northwest Arkansas records were checked for Brodie families. A listing for a Lodowick Brodie appeared on the 1840 Washington Co., Ark. census. It stated that he had a son the age of the John of the 1850 McDonald Co., Mo., census and one of the age of the James of the 1850 Newton Co., Mo., census. Other children were listed that were not found within the Newton or McDonald county boundaries.

An obituary was located for Eliza Jane Cleveland, wife of L.G. and daughter of Lodowick Brodie. It stated that she was born in Tennessee and lived in Arkansas before moving to Newton Co., Mo. This helps strengthen family ties of Lodowick but as of yet does not connect John L as a son. Lodowick's son James was born in Arkansas, another interesting fact.

Other Washington Co., Ark., records were checked and an obituary was found for—guess who?. . . You're right! Prairie Thurman. It stated that Mrs. Loddie (short for Lodowick) Stone of Fayetteville left for Groesbeck, Texas, due to the death of her mother, Prairie Thurman, formerly of Fayetteville. References were made to Mary Whitcomb, daughter and Mary Brodie, sister.

The 1850 Washington Co., Ark., census listed a Prairie Brodie and a Mary Brodie as students in the

Groesbeck, Texas, due to the death of her mother, Prairie Thurman, formerly of Fayetteville. References were made to Mary Whitcomb, daughter and Mary Brodie, sister.

The 1850 Washington Co., Ark., census listed a Prairie Brodie and a Mary Brodie as students in the home of S. K. Stone and his wife Amanda in Fayetteville. The Stephen K. Stone family being prominent in the Fayetteville and keynote in building the community, were a great find in the Brodie research project. The Loddie Stone mentioned in Prairie Thurman's obituary was the son of Stephen and Amanda. As record checking continued in Washington County little was found on Lodowick Brodie. Comparing the 1850 Washington Co., Ark., S. K. Stone census information, it was noted that Lodowick had daughters on the 1840 Washington Co., Ark., census of the same age as Prairie and Mary. How did Amanda Stone fit in this picture. Was she the daughter of Lodowick and was that why she and Stephen named a son Lodowick? Were Mary and Prairie living with Amanda and Stephen because they were Amanda's sisters? The search continues . . .

Fayetteville histories noted that Lodowick Brodie donated land for the building site of the Methodist church and that he was one of those who helped incorporate the famous "Miss Sawyer's School" in Fayetteville. One history stated that Lodowick died in Fayetteville; yet, no record is found of his grave. He was prominent in the community before 1850 and seemed to disappear. This could be the same Lodowick whose estate was administered in Newton County by John Ross, yet nothing is found of his death there either.

The obituary of Amanda Stone stated that she was the daughter of Lodowick Brodie and that a history of the family from Hempstead's *History of Arkansas* was read at her funeral. If Amanda was the sister of Prairie Thurman then this was the connection to Lodowick, the father of John, that we had long awaited.

Finally, Hempstead's *History of Arkansas, Vol II* was checked and there it was—the story of Lodowick Brodie! It mentioned his children—Prairie, Amanda, Mary,

at her funeral. If Amanda was the sister of Prairie Thurman then this was the connection to Lodowick, the father of John, that we had long awaited.

Finally, Hempstead's *History of Arkansas, Vol II* was checked and there it was—the story of Lodowick Brodie! It mentioned his children—Prairie, Amanda, Mary, William B., Louis, James, John L. and others. It tells the saga of his search for gold in California and his return trip on the Pacific Ocean by way of the Isthmus of Panama when he became ill, died and was buried at sea. No wonder we could find no concrete evidence (i.e. a tombstone!) of his death. After his widow, Amanda, settled his estate in Newton Co., Mo., with the help of their son-in-law, John Ross, she moved to Northwest Arkansas near family to live the rest of her days.

Yes—those Marys, Johns, Jamess, Williams and Amandas were important links to Lodowick Brodie but if it had not been for Prairie Thurman being in the right place at the right time, the connection would have been a more laborious task. When those people were grouped in families, naming patterns became more significant and places to check for records were strongly indicated. A more complete picture was formed from those bits of information, family tradition, and public documents. None-the-less, repetition of that one name was elemental...again, thank heaven for Prairie Thurman! ❖

Local History Articles Needed For Flashback

For several months we have been able to publish many fine articles on family history. The interest in genealogy is one that is shared by most of our readers, but we want to encourage more research and writing on matters of local history in Washington County—articles about schools, churches, cemeteries, events, prominent people, etc. ❖

Mark Bean
1794-1862
Pioneer Arkansan, Statesman, Entrepreneur

by O. R. Wagner, Jr.

There is a small cemetery plot, perhaps 50 feet x 50 feet, located in a field near Parks Corner about three miles north of Canehill in Washington County. The remains of several slaves, a few civil war soldiers, and an important man of history are buried there. That man of history is Mark Bean, buried in 1862. The cemetery plot itself has been overgrown with grass and weeds, all upright stones trampled down by cattle, and it's a sad monument to a man who contributed so much to the early development of Northwest Arkansas.

The following article discusses many of the achievements of Mark Bean and his brother Richard Henderson Bean in Crawford and Lovely Counties, Arkansas Territory, prior to Arkansas statehood in 1836. Mark was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1836 and continued to show his leadership in business around Canehill as well as in the State Legislature 1842-1846 representing Washington County.

While this article was written as a tribute to Mark Bean, it also afforded the opportunity to appeal to the Washington County Historical Society to take the lead in restoring the Parks Corner Cemetery plot. Restoration should include weeding, resetting of the downed markers, and fencing from the cattle, yet keeping it accessible to the public for picture taking. What better tribute could we pay Mark Bean who was born just over 200 years ago at Bean Station, Tennessee Territory?

This compilation was derived primarily from the works of others, and this author seeks no copyrights or other creditation. O. R. Wagner, Jr., 637 South Fir Avenue, Broken Arrow, OK 74012

****

Mark Bean was born 5 July 1794 to Jesse and Elizabeth Mitchell Bean at Bean Station, Tennessee Territory.[1,4] Mark was destined to achieve fame and fortune in the early development of Northwest Arkansas.

In 1818, Jesse Bean and his family migrated to Independence County, Arkansas Territory (near Batesville). However, later that year Jesse and family moved

Territory.[1,4] Mark was destined to achieve fame and fortune in the early development of Northwest Arkansas.

In 1818, Jesse Bean and his family migrated to Independence County, Arkansas Territory (near Batesville). However, later that year Jesse and family moved farther west to Crawford County, Arkansas Territory settling at Pleasant Hill, a small community located about three miles north of the current town of Mulberry. Jesse Bean established the first Sunday School at Pleasant Hill. Also, Jesse Bean had earned the commission of Captain in John Sevier's Army in Tennessee during the Indian Wars (1812-1815). Thus Jesse Bean was an experienced Indian fighter and was also an excellent blacksmith and gunsmith—trades he learned from his father William Bean. It is understandable, then, when in 1819 the Federal Government decided to remove the white settlers from the Indian Territory at Pleasant Hill, that the Indians allowed Jesse Bean and Judge Saunders to remain. Both men were excellent blacksmiths—a skill the Indians needed. Jesse Bean's knowledge of guns may have contributed to his worth to the Indians, also.

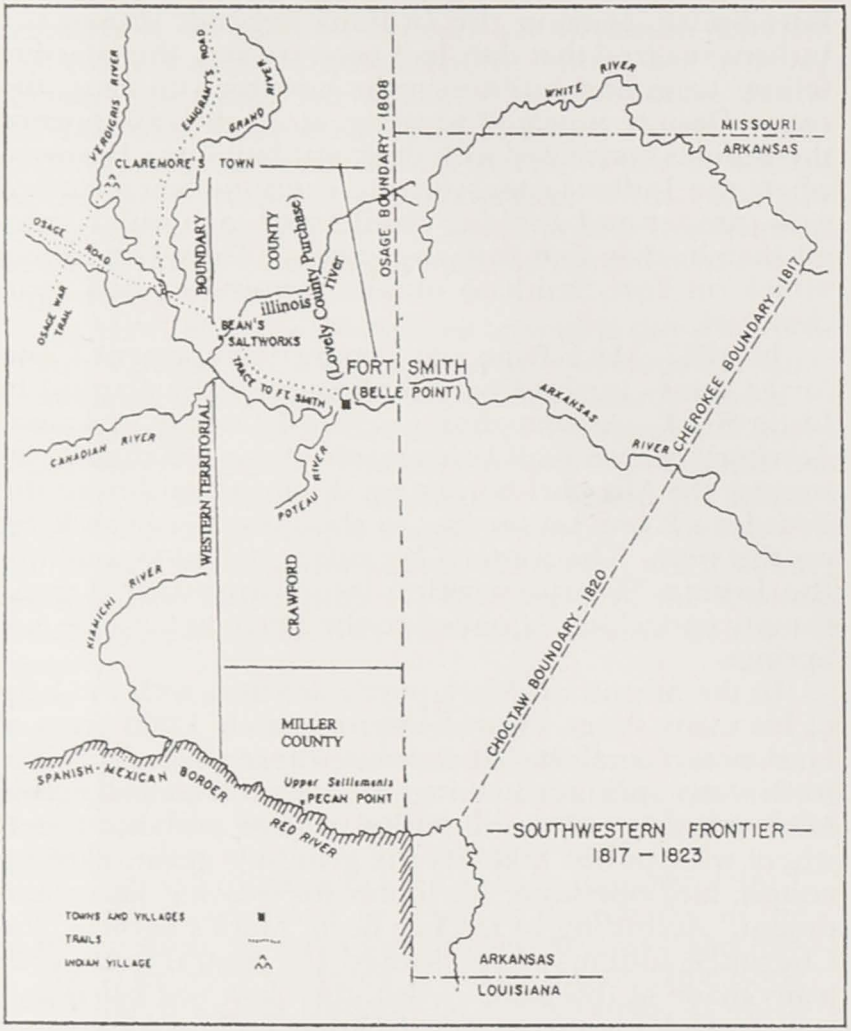
Two years earlier, in 1817, General Andrew Jackson as Commander of the Southern Army located at Nashville, Tenn., dispatched Major William Brad-ford to Crawford County to construct and command a Fort at a point where the Osage line intersected the Arkansas River (now Fort Smith).[2] It was the purpose of this Fort to provide protection for Western migrating white settlers and to help quell the warring factions of the Osage and Chero-kee Indians. To provide his troops at Fort Smith and the influx of white settlers with "salt," Major William Bradford encouraged Mark Bean and his brother Richard Henderson Bean to go into Indian Territory and develop some known salt water springs with the understanding that his troops stationed at Fort Smith

at Fort Smith and the influx of white settlers with "salt," Major William Bradford encouraged Mark Bean and his brother Richard Henderson Bean to go into Indian Territory and develop some known salt water springs with the understanding that his troops stationed at Fort Smith would provide protection from unfriendly Indians.

In 1819, Mark Bean and his brother, Richard, proceeded to a point about 50 miles west of Fort Smith near where the Illinois River empties into the Arkansas River and began construction of their "Salt Works" (see map on page 37). First they built a large smokestack of native stone at the base of which they installed large kettles for the evaporation of the saline spring water. Some say 80 gallons of the saline water would produce a bushel of salt crystals. Total daily production was about 30 bushels. The finished product was floated down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith and then transported by keel boats to various stands on the river as far as Little Rock.

In 1821, Mr. Jack Mills was appointed the first sheriff of Crawford County, but died in office that same year. Mark Bean was selected to finish Mills' term of office and subsequently was appointed to two terms as sheriff, his tenure ending in 1825.[3] In June of 1821 the Union Mission, located near the Bean Salt Works, learned of an impending Indian assault on Fort Smith. Bad Tempered Buffalo, leader of the warring Osage Tribes, apparently sought gunpowder to continue his flight against the Cherokees. Mark Bean, on hearing of this impending attack rode (a la Paul Revere) to warn the encampment at Fort Smith and the friendly Cherokee villages along the Arkansas River.[2]

The gun positions at Belle Point (Fort Smith) at this time were fixed and aimed generally in the direction of Poteau, Indian Territory. The impending attack was thought to be coming from the Van Buren side of the Arkansas River, so some of the cannons from Belle Point were moved in a position to protect that approach. As expected, the Indians arrived at the ferry at Van Buren, but the ferry operators allowed only the chiefs to cross to Fort Smith, leaving the Indians behind. Once the



WESTERN ARKANSAS TERRITORY

This map was derived from reference 2, with some additions. Notice the Bean Salt Works west northwest of Fort Smith.

thought to be coming from the Van Buren side of the Arkansas River, so some of the cannons from Belle Point were moved in a position to protect that approach. As expected, the Indians arrived at the ferry at Van Buren, but the ferry operators allowed only the chiefs to cross to

Fort Smith, leaving the Indians behind. Once the Indians realized that they had been tricked, they starting felling trees and building rafts on which to cross the river. Despite repeated warnings from the cannoneers, the Indians continued with their raft building. However, when the Indians observed the cannons being loaded with canister and a soldier standing by each with a lighted match, they fled into the woods. Thus, the Indian attack on Fort Smith to obtain gunpowder had been thwarted.

In 1827, Mark Bean was chosen to represent Crawford County in the Council of State at the Capitol in Little Rock. At that time Crawford County, Arkansas Territory, included all lands north of the Arkansas River to near the Missouri border on the north and from the Petit Jean Bayou on the east to about the Verdigris River on the west. The western boundary included much of the Indian Territory which later comprised Lovely County and which extended to the north as far as Saline Springs.

In the meantime, Mark purchased and, with the help of his many slaves, cleared approximately 1,000 acres of land near Canehill. At a point where several prolific fresh water springs came together to form a small creek, Mark constructed and installed a large overshot waterwheel with power takeoffs for grinding grain, carding cotton, and operating his looms for weaving linsey and denim. According to Dr. J.L. Bean, Mark's nephew, the Cherokee Indians were clothed for several years with jeans made at this Mill.[7] Also, the cloth was baled and sent by water transportation (Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers) to New Orleans for marketing.

In 1828, Mark took as his wife, Harriet "Hettie" Stuart of Batesville in Independence County. Some think Mark had an earlier marriage, but we can find no record of it. In addition to being a honeymoon year, this was to be a year of adversity for Mark, his brother Richard, and their "Salt Works" in Lovely County. When the Cherokee lines were re-run in Lovely County, it was discovered that several white settlers and the "Bean Salt Works" were trespassing on Cherokee lands. Zachary

record of it. In addition to being a honeymoon year, this was to be a year of adversity for Mark, his brother Richard, and their "Salt Works" in Lovely County. When the Cherokee lines were re-run in Lovely County, it was discovered that several white settlers and the "Bean Salt Works" were trespassing on Cherokee lands. Zachary Taylor and troops from Fort Gibson promptly evicted all of them. Many of the white settlers returned to raise a crop that year.

In May, 1828, Congress acted to return those lands of Lovely County to the Cherokees in exchange for their land rights in Georgia. Thus, Lovely County ceased to exist, and the western boundary of Washington County was now redefined. Whether or not Mark Bean was allowed to continue manufacturing salt at his Illinois River location or simply sought to deplete his store of salt housed there is not known. However, the following ad appeared in the June 17, 1828, issue of the *Arkansas Gazette* almost a month after the demise of Lovely County:

SALT

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers, that they have reduced the price of the SALT manufactured at their works to seventy-five cents per bushel, by the barrel, or one dollar per bushel by retail.

They will continue to keep a constant supply of SALT for sale, by wholesale or retail, at their works on the Illinois River, six miles south of the Arkansas; and likewise at the store of Messrs. Byrd and Dugan, Little Rock, and the principal landings on the Arkansas, at which they have heretofore kept stands for the sale of their salt.

Mark and R.H. Bean

Lovely County, June 5th, 1828. 24tf.

Arkansas Gazette, June 11, 1828.

Mark Bean hotly contested his eviction from the Illinois Salt Works and filed suit against the Federal Government for $30,000 to compensate for the improvements he and brother Richard had made in that area. At the same time he negotiated with the Federal Govern-

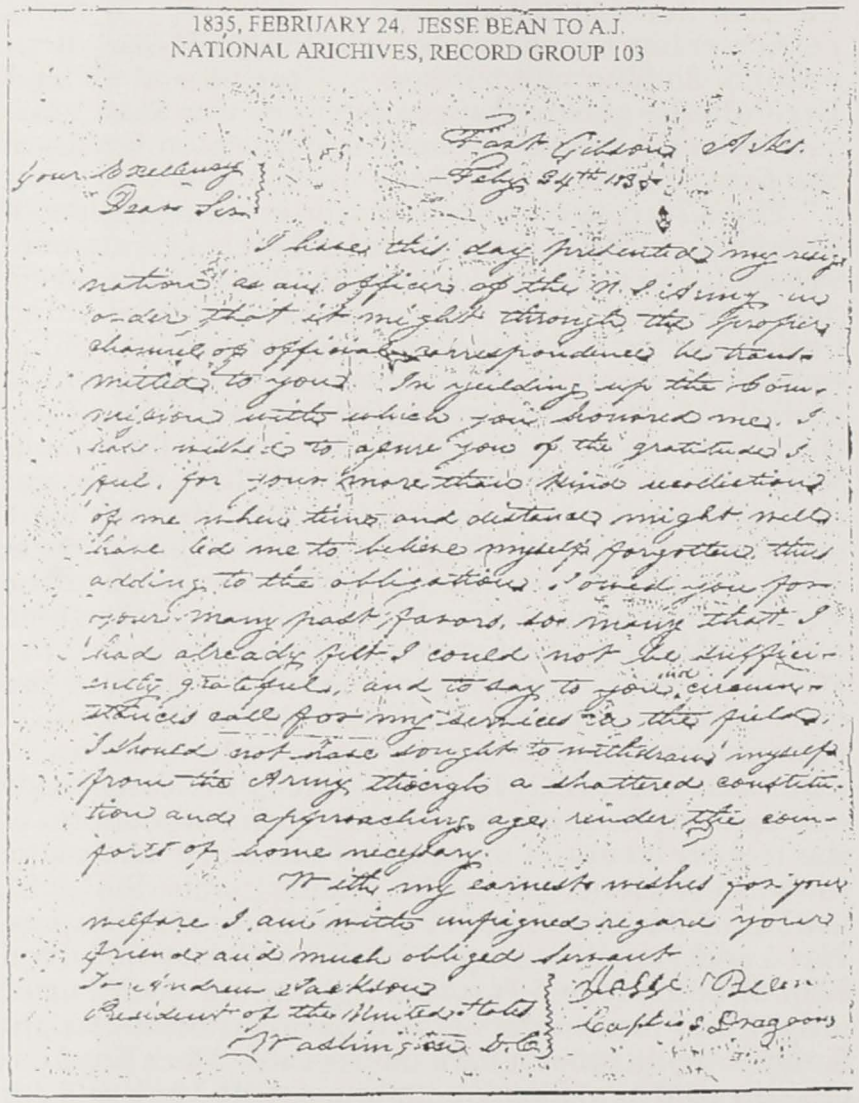
Mark Bean hotly contested his eviction from the Illinois Salt Works and filed suit against the Federal Government for $30,000 to compensate for the improvements he and brother Richard had made in that area. At the same time he negotiated with the Federal Government for and obtained rights to operate the Saline Springs near what is now Salina, Oklahoma. Salt manufactured at these Saline Springs was floated down the Grand River to the Arkansas River and to the usual sales points east. The lawsuit filed by Mark was finally resolved by a compromise settlement in 1850 in which Mark and his brother received $15,000.[10]

Mark Bean, now relieved of his responsibilities at the Illinois Salt Works, devoted more time to his Canehill clothing mill. Richard is thought to have engaged himself in the operation of a saw and grist mill located near Rhea's Mill about 20 miles from Canehill. To enhance his clothing mill production, Mark purchased a cotton plantation on the Arkansas River in Franklin County near Ozark. Mark, his wife Harriet, and several of Mark's slaves took residence on the plantation to see to its operation. In this way cotton could be provided to his Canehill clothing mill much more inexpensively. After a few years on the cotton plantation, Mark's wife, Harriet, died and she is thought to have been buried on the plantation.

Mark Bean left his cotton plantation and returned to Washington County in about 1833, first making his home near Rhea's Mills but later moving to Canehill. In that same year, Mark was elected to the Upper Chamber of the Territorial Council representing Washington County. In 1835, Mark took his second wife, Nancy Parks, daughter of Robert Parks of Canehill. This marriage produced two children, Richard H. Bean (after Mark's brother Richard) and a daughter Elizabeth.

Jesse Bean, father of Mark and Richard Bean, was in 1835, serving as a Captain in the Dragoonery (Cavalry) stationed at Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory, now Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. In a letter to President Andrew Jackson date line February, 1835 (see below), Jesse Bean asked to resign his commission because of age and feebleness. The Grady Article[1], shows Jesse Bean's death

1835, serving as a Captain in the Dragoonery (Cavalry) stationed at Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory, now Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. In a letter to President Andrew Jackson date line February, 1835 (see below), Jesse Bean asked to resign his commission because of age and fee-



1835, FEBRUARY 24. JESSE BEAN TO A.J.
NATIONAL ARICHIVES, RECORD GROUP 103

Fort Gibson A.T.
Feby 24th 1835

Your Excellency
Dear Sir

I have this day presented my resignation as an officer of the U.S. Army, in order that it might through the proper channel of official correspondence be transmitted to you. In yielding up the commission with which you honored me, I have wished to assure you of the gratitude I feel for your kind recollection of me when time and distance might well have led me to believe myself forgotten, thus adding to the obligations I owed you for your many past favors, so many that I had already felt I could not be sufficiently grateful, and to say to you, that circumstances call for my services on the field, I should not have sought to withdraw myself from the Army, through a shattered constitution and approaching age render the comforts of home necessary.

With my earnest wishes for your welfare I am with unfeigned regard yours friendly and much obliged Servant

To Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
Washington D.C.

Jesse Bean
Capt. 1st Dragoons

1835, February 24. Jesse Bean to A.J. National Archives, Record Group 103

bleness. The Grady Article[1], shows Jesse Bean's death date to be 1829 while the Rudelius Article[4], lists his death as 1837. This latter reference and the letter of Jesse Bean to President Jackson refute the earlier death date.

When the Bean family migrated to Arkansas Territory in 1818, they were thought to be Jacksonian Democrats, but by 1836, Mark Bean had allied himself with the Whigs or Republicans and as such was elected to the Constitutional Convention.[5]

Arkansas achieved statehood in 1836, and Mark Bean with his clothing mill business at Canehill and Richard Bean with his canning factory interests near Rhea's Mill were two of the wealthiest men in Washington County at that time.

The Cherokees who had traded land rights in Georgia for land rights in former Lovely County were well settled in their new location by 1839. Some of them had arrived with large sums of money, a natural attraction to gamblers, thieves, and whiskey peddlers. Unfortunately, these undesirables not only preyed upon the Cherokees, but also on unsuspecting white settlers to their east. Such seemed to be the case in the famous Wright family murder at Canehill. William Wright was one of the early settlers around Canehill. He was a hard-working and successful hog farmer. On a July night in 1839, a number of unknown assailants attacked the Wright family home, killing William, a teenage daughter, two small daughters, and the baby while leaving William's oldest son lying prone on the floor of the burning house due to a pistol butt blow to the head. A vigilante committee consisting of ten teams of ten horsemen each was quickly formed to sweep the countryside and to bring in suspects for trial. A full accounting of this tragedy is beyond the scope of this article but can be found in references 8 and 9. [Editor's note: Since the writing of this article in 1994, "The Cane Hill Murders, Part I and Part II" were published in the Nov. 1997 and Feb. 1998 issues of *Flashback*, giving an even better insight into the murders of five members of the Wright family.] We mention it here only because Mark Bean was Captain of that vigilante committee, and Mark and his

writing of this article in 1994, "The Cane Hill Murders, Part I and Part II" were published in the Nov. 1997 and Feb. 1998 issues of *Flashback*, giving an even better insight into the murders of five members of the Wright family.] We mention it here only because Mark Bean was Captain of that vigilante committee, and Mark and his brother Richard were among those jurors selected by the vigilante committee to sit in judgment of those suspects arrested.

In 1845, Richard Bean married his second wife, Mary Jane Parks, sister of Mark's wife Nancy. Richard built a large home on Cole Springs overlooking Canehill and furnished it with lovely antique furniture. However, due to his ill health, Richard was forced to sell the house and much of the furniture and seek a warmer climate in La Grange, Texas. Richard and Mary Jane's marriage resulted in six children, all minors at the time of Richard's death in 1859.

By 1840 the Whigs or Republican party had gained some strength in the traditionally democratic Washington County. As a leader in the Whig party, Mark Bean was elected to two terms (1842 - 1846) in the State Senate representing Washington County.[5] Well before the Civil War, the democrats had regained their strength in Washington County, so Mark's senatorial term ending in 1846 may also have been the end of Mark's active political career.

Through the 1850 Arkansas Legislature, Mark Bean petitioned the Federal Government to settle his earlier claim of $30,000 to compensate for losses suffered by Mark and brother Richard when they were evicted from their Illinois River Salt Works in 1828. This petition was accompanied by several affidavits prepared by persons familiar with the Salt Works, one of whom was William "Bill Cush" Quesenbury. It was the consensus of these appraisers that the improvements at the "Salt Works" had a value no less than $15,000. So, in a compromise settlement, Mark and brother Richard were awarded $15,000 for their losses, no paltry sum in those days.

Mark's wife, Nancy, died while visiting their daughter Elizabeth in California (date unknown).[6] That explains

appraisers that the improvements at the "Salt Works" had a value no less than $15,000. So, in a compromise settlement, Mark and brother Richard were awarded $15,000 for their losses, no paltry sum in those days.

Mark's wife, Nancy, died while visiting their daughter Elizabeth in California (date unknown).[6] That explains why there is no marker for Nancy in the Park's Corner Cemetery plot where Mark Bean was laid to rest in 1862. As we mentioned earlier, this cemetery plot is in a terribly rundown condition.

REFERENCES

1. *William Bean Pioneer of Tennessee and His Descendants*, by Jamie Ault Grady, Knoxville, Tennessee 1973.

2. *Fort Smith - Little Gibraltar on the Arkansas*, by Edwin C. Bearss and A.M. Gibson, Norman Oklahoma Press 1969.

3. *History of Crawford County, Arkansas*, by Miss Clara B. Eno, pages 196, 201, 380.

4. *William Bean and Some of His Descendants*, by Regina Quaile Rudelius, Special Collections Division, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville.

5. *Goodspeed's History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago Press, 1889, pages 145, 150, 151, 154, 155, 171-174, 267, 913-915.

6. *Early Settlers of Canehill*, by Ellen Earle Richardson, pages 18, 19, 25.

7. Article in an Arkansas Scrapbook, Arkansas History Commission Rooms.

8. "A Crime Committed at Canehill," by Mrs. Delia Price, her unpublished notes on file in the Special Collections Division, University of Arkansas Libraries, Fayetteville.

9. "An Account of a Murder/Hanging at Canehill," by P. Neal, *Flashback*, Jan. 1956.

10. "The Committee on Public Lands to which was referred the Petition of Mark and Richard Bean," a report issued by the United States Senate, March 13, 1854. ❖

Mary D. Parsons

1998 Citizen of the Year

This is second of three biographical articles that are appearing in *Flashback* concerning the recipients of the award for 1998 Distinguished Citizen of Washington County. The three recipients of the awards presented at the September 27, 1998 annual meeting were Mary D. Parsons, Delford E. Rieff, and Lloyd O. Warren.

MARY D. PARSONS is a California native who came to northwest Arkansas in 1976 by way of Mexico and Central America. Wherever her husband's job took her, she found work as a librarian or teacher. Their decision to retire to this part of the country turned out to be auspicious for the Shiloh Museum.

Mary D. Parsons

First as a volunteer and later as a staff member, she developed the museum's photograph collection from a cardboard box with less than one hundred local pictures to what is probably the largest and best cataloged photograph collection in the state. The American Association for State and Local History recognized the importance of this collection by presenting the Museum with its Award of Merit in 1993.

In 1980, after the resignation of the museum director, Parsons served as interim director and head of a search committee charged with finding a new director. Her performance as interim director so impressed Springdale's mayor and council that they drew up and passed a resolution commending her accomplishment. In 1981 she was named project planner with responsibilities including managing the photographic and archival materials in the museum's collection, planning and executing exhibits, and stocking and maintaining the muse-

In 1981 she was named project planner with responsibilities including managing the photographic and archival materials in the museum's collection, planning and executing exhibits, and stocking and maintaining the museum store. For her outstanding service the Arkansas Museum Association presented her with its Staff Award of Merit in 1985.

She was also treasurer of the Fayetteville Library Board, founder and president of the Tellers of Tales, and a volunteer for the Springdale Hospital Auxiliary. Since her retirement she has been involved with the KUAF writing project, a writing contest and workshops for students in northwest Arkansas. Until recently she was a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington County Historical Society. Her expertise was particularly valuable in effecting the transfer of the Society's collections to more accessible entities.

Parsons now lives at Butterfield Trail Village, where she is a member of the history club, play readers' group, the library committee, and presently is president of the BTV Residents' Association. ❖

INDEX

Apostolic Baptist Church, 6
Arkansas Gazette, 39
Arkansas Light Battery A, 2
Bad Tempered Bullafo, 36
Baker, Delbert, 27
Bean, Dr. J.L., 38
Bean, Elizabeth, 40, 44
Bean, Jesse, 34-35, 40-42
Bean, Mark, 34-44
Bean, Richard H., 40
Bean, Richard Henderson, 34, 36, 38-40, 42, 43
Bean, William, 35
Bearss, Edwin C., 44
Bennett, Rachel Elizabeth, 25
Boyd, Willis, 22
Bradford, Major William, 35-36
Brewer, Martha, inside cover
Brodie, Amanda, 30
Brodie, Caledonia, 30
Brodie, Fanny, 30
Brodie, James, 30, 31
Brodie, John, 31, 33
Brodie, John L., 29, 30, 33
Brodie, L. (Lodowick), 30-33
Brodie, Louis, 30, 33
Brodie, Mary, 32, 33
Brodie, Prairie, 30, 33
Brodie, W.R., 30
Brodie, William B., 29, 33
Buckeye Cemetery, 25
Burdick, Ivan, 13
Burrell, Ansil, 23
Byrd, Mr., 39
Cane Hill (Canehill), 26, 34, 38, 40, 42, 44
Cane Hill murders, 42-43
Carpenter, N.B., 24
Carter, Dean, 27
Cave Springs, 26
Champion, W.J., 23
Clark, Ambrose H., 20
Clark, Cyrus, 20
Clark, Ezra, 20, 21
Clark, William, 26
Cleveland, Jane E., 30, 31
Cleveland, L.G., 31
Cloer, Joan, 26
Cole Springs, 43
Coughlin, Frank, 24
Counts, Nancy Caroline, 22, 24

Danner, Bill, 13-14
Danner, Pauline, 13
Denny, Leroy Cage, 20
Denton, Susan E., 21
Dodson, John Ledbetter, 21
Dodson, William Raelford, 21
Drake, Esther Elizabeth, 19, 21, 24
Dugan, Mr., 39
Durham, 20
Edwards, J.M., 9
Edwards, L.A., 9
Ellis, Joe, inside cover, 2-5
Ellis, Joshua, 2
Elm Springs, 28
Eno, Clara B., 44
Ervin, David, inside cover
Eubanks, Elsie, 25
Eubanks, Mr., 25
Fayetteville Daily News, 5
Ferguson, Robert, 9
Finnell, Liz, inside cover
First Arkansas Infantry, 21
Frog Level, 18
Fuller, Thelma, inside cover
Garrett, Thomas Hunt, 20
Garriott, Bonnie, 15
Gearhart, Gretchen, inside cover
Gibson, A,M,. 44
Goodman, Babette, inside cover
Goshen, 22-27
Goshen Cemetery, 26
Grace Keith Genealogy Collection, 28
Grady, Jamie Ault, 44
Grubb, Dan, inside cover
Hale, Mattie, 10
Hammond, Claude, 23
Hanks, Rev. B.G., 4
Hash, Alice, 22
Hash, Allison, 26
Hash, Alvin, 18-20, 21, 24, 27
Hash, Alvin Arnold, 24
Hash, Alvin Calaway, 20, 21
Hash, Alvin Conard, 22
Hash, Andrew Jackson, 19
Hash, Bell, 21
Hash, Benjamin C., 22
Hash, Benjamin Franklin, 20, 21-22, 27
Hash, Bennie Lee, 24
Hash, Berlin, 25
Hash, Beulah, 24
Hash, Brett, 26
Hash, Brian, 26
Hash, Caroline, 20, 21
Hash Cemetery, 20-22, 27
Hash, Conard, 23, 24
Hash, Dan, 26
Hash, David, 26
Hash, Debi, 27
Hash, Dennis, 26
Hash, Dona, 23, 24
Hash, Dova, 23, 24
Hash, Edna Palestine, 22
Hash, Elbert Edward, 23
Hash, Elizabeth "Lisa," 27
Hash, Emeline, 20, 21
Hash, Esther Elizabeth, 23, 24
Hash, Eula, 23
Hash, Evaline, 19
Hash, Ezra J. William, 22, 23
Hash Family, 18-28
Hash, Fielding, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24
Hash, Fielding E., 23
Hash, Fred Allen, 26
Hash, Geneva Elizabeth, 26, 28
Hash, George Haden, 22, 24
Hash, Hazel, 23
Hash, Idesa Clem, 25
Hash, Idesso, 23
Hash, Iva, 25
Hash, James David, 26
Hash, James L., 21
Hash, John, 18, 19
Hash, John Daniel, 22, 23
Hash, John Francis Marion, 19
Hash, Joseph Carol, 24
Hash, Julie, 26
Hash, Lenza-Livonia, 22, 24
Hash, Leota, 23
Hash, Livonia, 20, 21
Hash, Lona, 25
Hash, Lucinda, 18, 19
Hash, Malissa Jane, 19
Hash, Margaret, 23
Hash, Martha Azaline, 22
Hash, Martha Melinda, 20
Hash, Mary, 18, 19, 22-23
Hash, Mary "Polly," 20
Hash, Myrl, 25
Hash, Nancy, 18, 19
Hash, Nancy Ann, 19
Hash, Nina Elenza, 24
Hash, Nolan B., 25
Hash, Norman, 25
Hash, Odis, 26
Hash, Ola, 25
Hash, "Old John," 18
Hash, Oleta, 25
Hash, Opal, 25
Hash, Oran B., 25, 26
Hash, Orvil Swift, 24
Hash, Oscar, 24-25
Hash, Otis, 24
Hash, Phoebe, 20
Hash, Phyllis, 26
Hash, Reuben Jr., 23
Hash, Robert, 26
Hash, Robert Harold, 24
Hash, Ruben Ernest, 23
Hash, Ruby Earlene, 26, 27
Hash, Salina, 20
Hash, Sarah, 26
Hash, Susan, 20-21, 22
Hash, Theron Ruby, 25, 26
Hash, Theresa, 26
Hash, Thomas, 18, 19
Hash, Thomas Albert, 19
Hash, Vernon Lucian, 23, 24
Hash, Viola, 20
Hash, William, 18, 19
Hash, William Alvin, 19
Hempstead's *History of Arkansas*, 32-33
Hitt, Ida, 23
Hulsizer, O.A., 11-12
Hulsizer, Jim, 11
Ireland, Harry, 24
Israel, Nancy, inside cover
Jackson, Andrew, 35, 41
Johnson, Ark., inside cover, 2-5
Johnson, Don, 13, 15-17
Johnson, Mack, 10, 15
Johnson, Vinnie, 13, 15-16
Jones, Noonia, 24
Jones, Susie, 23
Kirkland, Walker, 10
Lamb, DeeDee, inside cover

Langham, Ainsley A., 22, 24
Leach, Mrs. J.B., 30
Ledford, Claude, 13
Lee, Angie, 24
Lierly, S.C., 7
Lincoln, Abraham, 19
Lindel, Mrs. A.B., 30
Lucas, Ralph, 19
Malcomson, James, 2, 5
Marrett, F.P., 21
Martell, Bernard, 24
Martin, John F., 24
Martin, Mary Emily, 24
Mason, Alvin, 24
Mason, Marion, 3
Massey, Undertaker, 3
Mathis, George, 23
Mayes, C. Vale, 2
Mayes, Mary, 23
Mayes, Thomas, 22
Mayes, William E., 2-5
Mayfield, 25
Mayfield, Sarah, 30
McKinney, Bob, inside cover
McMillan, Nesbit, 5
Meyers, Benny, 12
Mhoon, Eulie, 13
Miller, Henry, 9-11, 13-14
Mills, Jack, 36
Miller, P.C., 7, 9
Miller, Rosie, 10
Miss Sawyer's School, 32
Mitchell, Arthur, 25
Mitchell, Elizabeth, 34
Morris, Bruce, 25
Murphy, Jake, 15-17
Murphy, John, 9
Murphy, Mahalia, 10
Murphy, Norman, 15
Neal, P., 44
Nelson, Josie, 27
Ott, Miss, 23
Parker, Ruth, inside cover
Parks Corner, 34, 44
Parks, Mary Jane, 43
Parks, Nancy, 40, 43, 44
Parks, Robert, 40
Parsons, Mary D., 45
Patrick, Rosemary, 26
Peerson, Amanda, 3
Perry, Tolbert J., 23
Pifer, Vernon, 12-13
Pool, John Knox, 21
Prairie Grove, 2
Price, Della, 44
Pritchard, Michael, inside cover
Quesenbury, William, 43
Rapert, Jimmy, inside cover
Razer, Elizabeth, 19
Rhea's Mill, 40
Rhoades, Robert, 22-23
Richardson, Ellen Earle, 44
Richland Creek, 20
Richland View, 18
Rieff, Delford E., 45
Riggins, Glenn, 17
Ross, John, 31-33
Round Mountain, 6
Round Mt. Baptist Church, 6
Round Mt. Cemetery, 6-17
Rudelius, Regina Quaile, 44
Salsbury, Clyde, 10, 11
Salsbury, "Girt," 10
Salsbury, Merle, 12
Salsbury, Ray, 12
Salsbury, Roxie, 10
Sammis, Amanda, 24
Saunders family, 28
Saunders, Judge, 35
Schaefer, Don, inside cover
Sevier, John, Army of, 35
Sexton, Mont, 10
Seymour, Gleripell, 24
Sharp, Doris, inside cover
Sharp, Euna, 26
Sherman, Gen., 2
Shibley brothers, 28
Shiloh Museum, inside front cover, 45
Sinwell, Gertrude, 25
Smith, Achlin, 11
Smith, Dudley, 11-12
Smith, Elvin C., 7, 1
Smith, Ettie J., 7
Smith, Minnie, 10
Smith, Sarah E., 7
Smith, William C., 6-9, 11, 13
Speck, Bonnie, 16-17
Springdale News, 3
Starr, Lynda, inside cover
Stewart, Charles, inside cover
Stone, Amanda, 32, 33
Stone, Mrs. Loddie, 31
Stone, S.K., 32
Stringfield, Frances Gustine, 23
Stuart, Harriet, 38, 40
Sturgill, Docia, 18
Sturgill, Elizabeth, 18
Sugg, Ann, inside cover,
Talbott, Etta Marie, 23
Tannehill, Deanna, inside cover
Tarvin, Herman, 24
Taylor, Zachary, 38
Thurman, Mr., 28
Thurman, Mrs. J.M., 30
Thurman, Prairie, 29-33
Tippens, Mr., 23
Tisdale. Loraine, 25
Tisdale, Mimi, 15
Tisdale, Vernon, 12
Tisdale, Wallace, 13, 15, 17
Todd, William, 25
Totemeier, Carl, inside cover
Tulsa World, 14
Turrentine, Billy Fred, 26
Vaughn, Ruby, 25
Wagner, O.R. Jr., 34
Wagoner, Claudia, 29
War Eagle River, 21
Warren, Lloyd O., 6, 45
Weimer, Elder, 9
West, Marion, 28
Whayne, Jeannie, inside cover
Whitcomb, Mary, 32
Williams, Maynette, inside cover
Wood, Claude, 17
Wood, Denny, 17
Wood, Freddie, 15-17
Wood, Jane, 11, 13
Wood, P.E., 10
Wood, Peter, 10, 12
Wood, Phronsie, 25
Wood, Louise, 16-17
Willis, Rev., 4
Worley, Dean, 27
Worley, Judy Gail, 27
Worley, Tracy Allen, 18, 27, 28
Worley, Troy, 27
Wright, William, 42

Washington County Historical Society

Membership Information and Application

For your membership in the Washington County Historical Society, you'll receive *FLASHBACK*, our quarterly publication featuring Washington County's history, historical articles about family and public life in the area; and *Flashforward*, a quarterly newsletter covering current events and activities of the Society.

Annual membership dues are for the calendar year. They include the February, May, August, and November issues of *FLASHBACK*. Membership amounts above the $25.00 family membership are tax-deductible. These donations, which are tax deductible by current law, are placed in the Headquarters House Annual Fund and will help maintain Headquarters House and other structures maintained by the Washington County Historical Society.

Please check the type of membership you prefer, fill out the information below, and return this with appropriate check to Washington County Historical Society, 118 East Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701.

☐ $15.00—Basic Membership
☐ $25.00—Family Membership

☐ New membership ☐ Renewal

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone number _____

ISSN 0428-5573

Washington County Historical Society
118 East Dickson
Fayetteville, AR 72701

oOo

PASS THIS COPY OF *FLASHBACK* TO A FRIEND, THEN GET THEM TO JOIN (SEE INSIDE BACK COVER) AND GET THEIR OWN COPY.

oOo

Mullins Library #2 Serials Department
Fayetteville ar 72701-